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On split r-Jacobsthal quaternions

Abstract. In this paper we introduce a one-parameter generalization of the split Jacobsthal quaternions, namely the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions. We give a generating function, Binet formula for these numbers. Moreover, we obtain some identities, among others Catalan, Cassini identities and convolution identity for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions.

1. Introduction. A quaternion p is a hyper-complex number represented by an equation

$$p = a + b\mathbf{i} + c\mathbf{j} + d\mathbf{k},$$

where $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\{1, \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}\}$ is an orthonormal basis in $\mathbb{R}^4$, which satisfies the quaternion multiplication rules:

$$\mathbf{i}^2 = \mathbf{j}^2 = \mathbf{k}^2 = \mathbf{ijk} = -1,$$

$$\mathbf{ij} = \mathbf{k} = -\mathbf{ji},\ \mathbf{jk} = \mathbf{i} = -\mathbf{kj},\ \mathbf{ki} = \mathbf{j} = -\mathbf{ik}.$$

The quaternions were discovered in 1843 by W. R. Hamilton. In 1849 ([3]), J. Cockle introduced split quaternions, which were called coquaternions. A split quaternion q with real components a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 and basis $\{1, i, j, k\}$ has the form

$$q = a_0 + a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k, \tag{1}$$

where the imaginary units satisfy the non-commutative multiplication rules:

$$i^2 = -1,\ j^2 = k^2 = ijk = 1, \tag{2}$$

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(3) $$ij = k = -ji,\ jk = -i = -kj,\ ki = j = -ik.$$

The scalar and vector parts of a split quaternion $q = a_0 + a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k$ are denoted by $S_q = a_0$, $\vec{V}_q = a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k$, respectively. Hence we get $q = S_q + \vec{V}_q$. The conjugate of the split quaternion denoted by $\overline{q}$, is given by

$$\overline{q} = a_0 - a_1 i - a_2 j - a_3 k.$$

The norm of q is defined as

(4) $$N(q) = q\overline{q} = a_0^2 + a_1^2 - a_2^2 - a_3^2.$$

The split quaternions are elements of a 4-dimensional associative algebra. They form a 4-dimensional real vector space equipped with a multiplicative operation. The split quaternions contain nontrivial zero divisors, nilpotent elements and idempotents, for example $\frac{1+j}{2}$ is an idempotent zero divisor, and $i - j$ is nilpotent.

Let q_1, q_2 be any two split quaternions, $q_1 = a_0 + a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k$, $q_2 = b_0 + b_1 i + b_2 j + b_3 k$. Then addition and subtraction of the split quaternions are defined as follows:

$$q_1 \pm q_2 = (a_0 \pm b_0) + (a_1 \pm b_1)i + (a_2 \pm b_2)j + (a_3 \pm b_3)k.$$

Multiplication of the split quaternions is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 \cdot q_2 = {} & (a_0 b_0 - a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3) + (a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 - a_2 b_3 + a_3 b_2)i \\ & + (a_0 b_2 + a_2 b_0 - a_1 b_3 + a_3 b_1)j + (a_0 b_3 + a_3 b_0 - a_2 b_1 + a_1 b_2)k. \end{aligned}$$

2. The r-Jacobsthal numbers. In [6], A. F. Horadam introduced a second order linear recurrence sequence $\{w_n\}$ by the relations

(5) $$w_0 = a,\ w_1 = b,\ w_n = p w_{n-1} - q w_{n-2}$$

for $n \geq 2$ and arbitrary integers a, b, p, q. This sequence is a certain generalization of famous sequences such as Fibonacci sequence ($a = 0$, $b = 1$, $p = 1$, $q = -1$), Lucas sequence ($a = 2$, $b = 1$, $p = 1$, $q = -1$), Pell sequence ($a = 0$, $b = 1$, $p = 2$, $q = -1$). Hence sequences defined by (5) are called sequences of the Fibonacci type. Numbers of the Fibonacci type appear in many subjects of mathematics. In [7], A. F. Horadam defined the Fibonacci and Lucas quaternions. In [1], the split Fibonacci quaternions Q_n and the split Lucas quaternions T_n were introduced as follows:

$$Q_n = F_n + iF_{n+1} + jF_{n+2} + kF_{n+3},$$

$$T_n = L_n + iL_{n+1} + jL_{n+2} + kL_{n+3},$$

where F_n is the nth Fibonacci number, L_n is the nth Lucas number and i, j, k are split quaternions units which satisfy the rules (2) and (3).

A generalization of the split Fibonacci quaternions split k-Fibonacci quaternions was investigated in [9]. The authors used a generalization of the Fibonacci numbers and the Lucas numbers: k-Fibonacci numbers and

k-Lucas numbers. Some interesting results for the split Pell quaternions and the split Pell–Lucas quaternions can be found in [10]. In [11], the split Jacobsthal quaternions and the split Jacobsthal–Lucas quaternions were considered.

The Jacobsthal sequence $\{J_n\}$ is defined by the recurrence

$$J_n = J_{n-1} + 2J_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2 \tag{6}$$

with initial conditions $J_0 = 0,\ J_1 = 1$. The first ten terms of the sequence are $0, 1, 1, 3, 5, 11, 21, 43, 85, 171$. This sequence is also given by the Binet-type formula

$$J_n = \frac{2^n - (-1)^n}{3} \text{ for } n \geq 0.$$

Many authors introduced and studied some generalizations of the recurrence of the Jacobsthal sequence, see [4, 5]. The second order recurrence (6) has been generalized in two ways: first, by preserving the initial conditions and second, by preserving the recurrence relation. In [2], a one-parameter generalization of the Jacobsthal numbers was introduced. We recall this generalization.

Let $n \geq 0$, $r \geq 0$ be integers. The nth r-Jacobsthal number $J(r, n)$ is defined as follows:

$$J(r, n) = 2^r J(r, n-1) + (2^r + 4^r)J(r, n-2) \text{ for } n \geq 2 \tag{7}$$

with $J(r, 0) = 1$, $J(r, 1) = 1 + 2^{r+1}$.

For $r = 0$ we have $J(0, n) = J_{n+2}$. By (7) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
J(r, 0) &= 1 \\
J(r, 1) &= 2 \cdot 2^r + 1 \\
J(r, 2) &= 3 \cdot 4^r + 2 \cdot 2^r \\
J(r, 3) &= 5 \cdot 8^r + 5 \cdot 4^r + 2^r \\
J(r, 4) &= 8 \cdot 16^r + 10 \cdot 8^r + 3 \cdot 4^r \\
J(r, 5) &= 13 \cdot 32^r + 20 \cdot 16^r + 9 \cdot 8^r + 4^r.
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

In [2], it was proved that the r-Jacobsthal numbers can be used for counting of independent sets of special classes of graphs. We will recall some properties of the r-Jacobsthal numbers.

Theorem 1 ([2], Binet formula). *For $n \geq 0$, the nth r-Jacobsthal number is given by*

$$J(r, n) = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r} + 3 \cdot 2^r + 2}{2\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}} \lambda_1{}^n + \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r} - 3 \cdot 2^r - 2}{2\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}} \lambda_2{}^n,$$

where

$$\lambda_1 = 2^{r-1} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}, \quad \lambda_2 = 2^{r-1} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}.$$

Theorem 2 ([2]). *Let $n \geq 1$, $r \geq 0$ be integers. Then*

$$\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} J(r,l) = \frac{J(r,n) + (2^r + 4^r)J(r,n-1) - 2 - 2^r}{4^r + 2^{r+1} - 1}. \tag{9}$$

Theorem 3 ([2], Cassini identity). *Let $n \geq 1$. Then*

$$J(r,n+1)J(r,n-1) - J^2(r,n) = (-1)^n(2^r+1)^2(2^r+4^r)^{n-1}.$$

Theorem 4 ([2], convolution identity). *Let n, m, r be integers such that $m \geq 2$, $n \geq 1$, $r \geq 0$. Then*

$$J(r,m+n) = 2^r J(r,m-1)J(r,n) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m-2)J(r,n-1).$$

In this paper, we introduce and study split r-Jacobsthal quaternions. Another generalization of the split Jacobsthal quaternions was studied in [8].

3. Some properties of the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions. For $n \geq 0$, the split r-Jacobsthal quaternion JSQ_n^r we define by

$$JSQ_n^r = J(r,n) + iJ(r,n+1) + jJ(r,n+2) + kJ(r,n+3), \tag{10}$$

where $J(r,n)$ is the nth r-Jacobsthal number, defined by (7) and i, j, k are split quaternions units which satisfy the multiplication rules (2) and (3).

By (8) and (10) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
JSQ_0^r &= 1 + i(2^{r+1}+1) + j(3\cdot 4^r + 2^{r+1}) + k(5\cdot 8^r + 5\cdot 4^r + 2^r)\\
JSQ_1^r &= 2^{r+1} + 1 + i(3\cdot 4^r + 2^{r+1}) + j(5\cdot 8^r + 5\cdot 4^r + 2^r)\\
&\quad + k(8\cdot 16^r + 10\cdot 8^r + 3\cdot 4^r)\\
JSQ_2^r &= 3\cdot 4^r + 2^{r+1} + i(5\cdot 8^r + 5\cdot 4^r + 2^r)\\
&\quad + j(8\cdot 16^r + 10\cdot 8^r + 3\cdot 4^r)\\
&\quad + k(13\cdot 32^r + 20\cdot 16^r + 9\cdot 8^r + 4^r).
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Using the formula $J(0,n) = J_{n+2}$, we obtain $JSQ_n^0 = JSQ_{n+2}$, where JSQ_n is the nth split Jacobsthal quaternion introduced in [11].

Proposition 5. *Let $n \geq 0$, $r \geq 0$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned}
N(JSQ_n^r) &= (1 - 4^r - 2\cdot 8^r - 2\cdot 16^r - 2\cdot 32^r - 64^r)J^2(r,n)\\
&\quad + (1 - 2\cdot 4^r - 4\cdot 8^r - 4\cdot 16^r)J^2(r,n+1)\\
&\quad - 2(4^r + 2\cdot 8^r + 3\cdot 16^r + 2\cdot 32^r)J(r,n)J(r,n+1).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. By (7) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
J(r,n+2) &= 2^r J(r,n+1) + (2^r + 4^r)J(r,n),\\
J(r,n+3) &= (2^r + 2\cdot 4^r)J(r,n+1) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,n).
\end{aligned}$$

Let $A = J(r, n+1)$, $B = J(r, n)$. Using formula (4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} N(JSQ_n^r) &= A^2 + B^2 - (2^r A + (2^r + 4^r)B)^2 - ((2^r + 2\cdot 4^r)A \\ &\quad + (4^r + 8^r)B)^2 \\ &= \left[1 - 4^r - (2\cdot 4^r + 2^r)^2\right]A^2 + \left[1 - (2^r + 4^r)^2 - (4^r + 8^r)^2\right]B^2 \\ &\quad - 2[4^r + 8^r + (2\cdot 4^r + 2^r)(4^r + 8^r)]AB. \end{aligned}$$

By simple calculations we get the result. □

Proposition 6. *Let $n \geq 2$, $r \geq 0$. Then*

$$JSQ_n^r = 2^r JSQ_{n-1}^r + (2^r + 4^r)JSQ_{n-2}^r,$$

where JSQ_0^r, JSQ_1^r are given in (11).

Proof. By (10) we get

$$\begin{aligned} &2^r JSQ_{n-1}^r + (2^r + 4^r)JSQ_{n-2}^r \\ &\quad = 2^r(J(r, n-1) + iJ(r, n) + jJ(r, n+1) + kJ(r, n+2)) \\ &\qquad + (2^r + 4^r)(J(r, n-2) + iJ(r, n-1) + jJ(r, n) + kJ(r, n+1)) \\ &\quad = J(r, n) + iJ(r, n+1) + jJ(r, n+2) + kJ(r, n+3) = JSQ_n^r. \end{aligned}$$ □

Proposition 7. *Let $n \geq 0$, $r \geq 0$. Then*

(i) $JSQ_n^r + \overline{JSQ_n^r} = 2J(r, n)$,
(ii) $(JSQ_n^r)^2 = 2J(r, n)JSQ_n^r - N\left(JSQ_n^r\right)$,
(iii) $JSQ_n^r - iJSQ_{n+1}^r - jJSQ_{n+2}^r - kJSQ_{n+3}^r$
$= J(r, n) + J(r, n+2) - J(r, n+4) - J(r, n+6)$.

Proof. (i) By the definition of the conjugate of the split quaternion we have

$$\begin{aligned} JSQ_n^r + \overline{JSQ_n^r} &= J(r, n) + iJ(r, n+1) + jJ(r, n+2) + kJ(r, n+3) \\ &\quad + J(r, n) - iJ(r, n+1) - jJ(r, n+2) - kJ(r, n+3) \\ &= 2J(r, n). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) By simple calculations we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (JSQ_n^r)^2 &= J^2(r, n) - J^2(r, n+1) + J^2(r, n+2) + J^2(r, n+3) \\ &\quad + 2(iJ(r, n)J(r, n+1) + jJ(r, n)J(r, n+2) + J(r, n)J(r, n+3)) \\ &\quad + (ij + ji)J(r, n+1)J(r, n+2) + (ik + ki)J(r, n+1)J(r, n+3) \\ &\quad + (jk + kj)J(r, n+2)J(r, n+3). \end{aligned}$$

By (3) we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
(JSQ_n^r)^2 &= -J^2(r,n) - J^2(r,n+1) + J^2(r,n+2) + J^2(r,n+3) \\
&\quad + 2(J^2(r,n) + iJ(r,n)J(r,n+1) \\
&\quad + jJ(r,n)J(r,n+2) + kJ(r,n)J(r,n+3)) \\
&= 2J(r,n)(J(r,n) + iJ(r,n+1) + jJ(r,n+2) + kJ(r,n+3)) \\
&\quad - (J^2(r,n) + J^2(r,n+1) - J^2(r,n+2) - J^2(r,n+3)) \\
&= 2J(r,n)JSQ_n^r - N\left(JSQ_n^r\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

(iii)

$$
\begin{aligned}
&JSQ_n^r - iJSQ_{n+1}^r - jJSQ_{n+2}^r - kJSQ_{n+3}^r \\
&= J(r,n) + iJ(r,n+1) + jJ(r,n+2) + kJ(r,n+3) \\
&\quad - i(J(r,n+1) + iJ(r,n+2) + jJ(r,n+3) + kJ(r,n+4)) \\
&\quad - j(J(r,n+2) + iJ(r,n+3) + jJ(r,n+4) + kJ(r,n+5)) \\
&\quad - k(J(r,n+3) + iJ(r,n+4) + jJ(r,n+5) + kJ(r,n+6)) \\
&= J(r,n) + J(r,n+2) - J(r,n+4) - J(r,n+6) \\
&\quad - (ij+ji)J(r,n+3) - (ik+ki)J(r,n+4) - (jk+kj)J(r,n+5).
\end{aligned}
$$

Using equalities $ij + ji = 0$, $ik + ki = 0$ and $jk + kj = 0$, we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
&JSQ_n^r - iJSQ_{n+1}^r - jJSQ_{n+2}^r - kJSQ_{n+3}^r \\
&\quad = J(r,n) + J(r,n+2) - J(r,n+4) - J(r,n+6). \qquad \square
\end{aligned}
$$

Now we present the Binet formula for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions.

Theorem 8 (Binet formula). *Let $n \geq 0$, $r \geq 0$. Then*

$$JSQ_n^r = C_1 \underline{\alpha} \alpha^n + C_2 \underline{\beta} \beta^n, \tag{12}$$

where

$$
\begin{aligned}
\alpha &= 2^{r-1} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}, \quad \beta = 2^{r-1} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}, \\
\underline{\alpha} &= 1 + i\alpha + j\alpha^2 + k\alpha^3, \quad \underline{\beta} = 1 + i\beta + j\beta^2 + k\beta^3, \\
C_1 &= \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r} + 3 \cdot 2^r + 2}{2\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}}, \quad C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r} - 3 \cdot 2^r - 2}{2\sqrt{4 \cdot 2^r + 5 \cdot 4^r}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Proof. By the Binet formula for the r-Jacobsthal numbers we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
JSQ_n^r &= J(r,n) + iJ(r,n+1) + jJ(r,n+2) + kJ(r,n+3) \\
&= C_1\alpha^n + C_2\beta^n + i\big(C_1\alpha^{n+1} + C_2\beta^{n+1}\big) \\
&\quad + j\big(C_1\alpha^{n+2} + C_2\beta^{n+2}\big) + k\big(C_1\alpha^{n+3} + C_2\beta^{n+3}\big) \\
&= C_1\alpha^n\left(1 + i\alpha + j\alpha^2 + k\alpha^3\right) + C_2\beta^n\left(1 + i\beta + j\beta^2 + k\beta^3\right) \\
&= C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^n + C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^n. \qquad \square
\end{aligned}
$$

In particular, we obtain the Binet formula for the split Jacobsthal quaternions (see [11]).

Corollary 9. *Let $n \geq 0$ be an integer. Then*

$$JSQ_n = \frac{1}{3}\big[2^n(1+2i+4j+8k) - (-1)^n(1-i+j-k)\big].$$

Proof. By Theorem 8, for $r = 0$ we have $C_1 = \frac{4}{3}$, $C_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$, $\alpha = 2$, $\beta = -1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} JSQ_n^0 &= \frac{4}{3}\cdot 2^n(1+2i+4j+8k) - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n(1-i+j-k) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\cdot 2^{n+2}(1+2i+4j+8k) - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{n+2}(1-i+j-k) = JSQ_{n+2}. \square \end{aligned}$$

The Binet formula (12) can be used for proving some identities for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions. We will need the following lemma.

Lemma 10. *Let*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2^{r-1} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r + 5\cdot 4^r}, \\ \beta &= 2^{r-1} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r + 5\cdot 4^r}, \\ \underline{\alpha} &= 1 + i\alpha + j\alpha^2 + k\alpha^3, \\ \underline{\beta} &= 1 + i\beta + j\beta^2 + k\beta^3. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} + \underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha} = 2\big[&1 + 4^r + 2^r + (4^r+2^r)^2 - (4^r+2^r)^3 \\ &+ 2^r i + (3\cdot 4^r + 2^{r+1})j + (4\cdot 8^r + 3\cdot 4^r)k\big]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By (2) and (3) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} &= 1 - \alpha\beta + (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\alpha\beta)^3 + i\big(\alpha + \beta + (\alpha\beta)^2(\alpha-\beta)\big) \\ &\quad + j\big(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta(\alpha^2-\beta^2)\big) + k\big(\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \alpha\beta(\beta-\alpha)\big), \\ \underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha} &= 1 - \alpha\beta + (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\alpha\beta)^3 + i\big(\alpha + \beta - (\alpha\beta)^2(\alpha-\beta)\big) \\ &\quad + j\big(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - \alpha\beta(\alpha^2-\beta^2)\big) + k\big(\alpha^3 + \beta^3 - \alpha\beta(\beta-\alpha)\big). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} + \underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha} = 2\big[&1 - \alpha\beta + (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\alpha\beta)^3 + i(\alpha+\beta) \\ &+ j\big(\alpha^2+\beta^2\big) + k\big(\alpha^3+\beta^3\big)\big]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= 2^r, \\ \alpha - \beta &= \sqrt{4\cdot 2^r + 5\cdot 4^r}, \\ \alpha\beta &= -(4^r + 2^r), \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha^2+\beta^2=(\alpha+\beta)^2-2\alpha\beta=3\cdot 4^r+2^{r+1},$$
$$\alpha^3+\beta^3=(\alpha+\beta)^3-3\alpha\beta(\alpha+\beta)=4\cdot 8^r+3\cdot 4^r.$$

Hence we get

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}+\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}=2\big[&1+4^r+2^r+(4^r+2^r)^2-(4^r+2^r)^3\\&+2^r i+(3\cdot 4^r+2^{r+1})j+(4\cdot 8^r+3\cdot 4^r)k\big].\end{aligned}\tag{13}$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}=&1+4^r+2^r+(4^r+2^r)^2-(4^r+2^r)^3\\&+i\big(2^r+(4^r+2^r)^2\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}\big)\\&+j\big(3\cdot 4^r+2^{r+1}-(8^r+4^r)\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}\big)\\&+k\big(4\cdot 8^r+3\cdot 4^r+(4^r+2^r)\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}\big),\end{aligned}\tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}=&1+4^r+2^r+(4^r+2^r)^2-(4^r+2^r)^3\\&+i\big(2^r-(4^r+2^r)^2\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}\big)\\&+j\big(3\cdot 4^r+2^{r+1}+(8^r+4^r)\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}\big)\\&+k\big(4\cdot 8^r+3\cdot 4^r-(4^r+2^r)\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}\big).\end{aligned}\tag{15}$$

□

Now we will give some identities such as Catalan, Cassini and d'Ocagne identities for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions.

Theorem 11 (Catalan identity). *Let $n\geq 0$, $r\geq 0$ be integers such that $m\geq n$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned}&(JSQ^r_m)^2-JSQ^r_{m+n}JSQ^r_{m-n}\\&\quad=-\frac{(1+2^r)^2(-4^r-2^r)^{m-n}}{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}\left((-4^r-2^r)^n(\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}+\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha})-\alpha^{2n}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}-\beta^{2n}\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Proof. By formula (12) we get

$$\begin{aligned}(JSQ^r_m)^2&-JSQ^r_{m+n}JSQ^r_{m-n}\\&=(C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^m+C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^m)(C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^m+C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^m)\\&\quad-(C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^{m+n}+C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^{m+n})(C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^{m-n}+C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^{m-n})\\&=C_1C_2\big[(\alpha\beta)^m(\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}+\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha})-(\alpha\beta)^{m-n}\big(\alpha^{2n}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}+\beta^{2n}\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\big)\big].\end{aligned}$$

Using the formula $\alpha\beta=-(4^r+2^r)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&(JSQ^r_m)^2-JSQ^r_{m+n}JSQ^r_{m-n}\\&\qquad=C_1C_2(-4^r-2^r)^{m-n}\left((-4^r-2^r)^n(\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}+\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha})-\alpha^{2n}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}-\beta^{2n}\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\right),\end{aligned}$$

where

$$C_1C_2=-\frac{(1+2^r)^2}{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}$$

and $\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}+\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}$, $\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}$, $\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}$ are given by (13), (14), (15), respectively. □

Note that for $n=1$ we get the Cassini identity for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions.

Corollary 12. *For $m \geq 1$, $r \geq 0$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned}&(JSQ_m^r)^2 - JSQ_{m+1}^r JSQ_{m-1}^r \\ &\quad = -\frac{(1+2^r)^2(-4^r-2^r)^{m-1}}{4\cdot 2^r + 5\cdot 4^r}\left(-(4^r+2^r)(\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}+\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}) - \alpha^2\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} - \beta^2\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\right).\end{aligned}$$

In particular, we obtain the Cassini identity for the split Jacobsthal quaternions (see [11]).

Corollary 13. *Let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Then*

$$(JSQ_m)^2 - JSQ_{m+1}JSQ_{m-1} = (-2)^{m-1}(-1+5i+3j+9k).$$

Proof. By (14) and (15) for $r=0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} &= -1+13i-j+13k,\\ \underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha} &= -1-11i+11j+k.\end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 12 we get

$$\begin{aligned}&(JSQ_m^0)^2 - JSQ_{m+1}^0 JSQ_{m-1}^0 \\ &\quad = -\frac{4(-2)^{m-1}}{9}\big(-2(-2+2i+10j+14k) \\ &\qquad -4(-1+13i-j+13k) - (-1-11i+11j+k)\big) \\ &\quad = 4(-2)^{m-1}(-1+5i+3j+9k).\end{aligned}$$

Using the formula $JSQ_m^0 = JSQ_{m+2}$, we get the result. □

Theorem 14 (d'Ocagne identity). *Let m, n, r be integers. Then*

$$\begin{aligned}&JSQ_n^r JSQ_{m+1}^r - JSQ_{n+1}^r JSQ_m^r \\ &\quad = \frac{(1+2^r)^2\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}}{4\cdot 2^r + 5\cdot 4^r}(-4^r-2^r)^m\left(\alpha^{n-m}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} - \beta^{n-m}\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\right),\end{aligned}$$

where $\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta}$, $\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}$ are given by (14), (15), respectively.

Proof. By formula (12) we get

$$\begin{aligned}&JSQ_n^r JSQ_{m+1}^r - JSQ_{n+1}^r JSQ_m^r \\ &\quad = (C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^n + C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^n)(C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^{m+1} + C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^{m+1}) \\ &\qquad - (C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^{n+1} + C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^{n+1})(C_1\underline{\alpha}\alpha^m + C_2\underline{\beta}\beta^m) \\ &\quad = C_1C_2(\beta-\alpha)\left(\alpha^n\beta^m\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} - \alpha^m\beta^n\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\right) \\ &\quad = C_1C_2(\beta-\alpha)(\alpha\beta)^m\left(\alpha^{n-m}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} - \beta^{n-m}\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\right) \\ &\quad = \frac{(1+2^r)^2\sqrt{4\cdot 2^r+5\cdot 4^r}}{4\cdot 2^r + 5\cdot 4^r}(-4^r-2^r)^m\left(\alpha^{n-m}\underline{\alpha}\underline{\beta} - \beta^{n-m}\underline{\beta}\underline{\alpha}\right).\end{aligned}$$

□

In the next theorem we give a summation formula for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions.

Theorem 15. *Let $n \geq 1$, $r \geq 0$. Then*

$$\sum_{l=0}^{n} JSQ_l^r = \frac{JSQ_{n+1}^r + (2^r + 4^r)JSQ_n^r - (1+i+j+k)(2+2^r)}{4^r + 2^{r+1} - 1} - i - j(2 + 2^{r+1}) - k(2^{r+2} + 3 \cdot 4^r + 2).$$

Proof. Using Theorem 2, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{l=0}^{n} JSQ_l^r &= \sum_{l=0}^{n}(J(r,l) + iJ(r,l+1) + jJ(r,l+2) + kJ(r,l+3)) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{n} J(r,l) + i\sum_{l=0}^{n} J(r,l+1) + j\sum_{l=0}^{n} J(r,l+2) + k\sum_{l=0}^{n} J(r,l+3) \\ &= \frac{1}{4^r + 2^{r+1} - 1}[J(r,n+1) + (2^r + 4^r)J(r,n) - 2 - 2^r \\ &\quad + i(J(r,n+2) + (2^r + 4^r)J(r,n+1) - 2 - 2^r - J(r,0)) \\ &\quad + j(J(r,n+3) + (2^r + 4^r)J(r,n+2) - 2 - 2^r - J(r,0) - J(r,1)) \\ &\quad + k(J(r,n+4) + (2^r + 4^r)J(r,n+3) - 2 - 2^r \\ &\quad - J(r,0) - J(r,1) - J(r,2))].\end{aligned}$$

By simple calculations we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{l=0}^{n} JSQ_l^r &= \frac{1}{4^r + 2^{r+1} - 1}[J(r,n+1) + iJ(r,n+2) \\ &\quad + jJ(r,n+3) + kJ(r,n+4) \\ &\quad + (2^r + 4^r)(J(r,n) + iJ(r,n+1) + jJ(r,n+2) + kJ(r,n+3)) \\ &\quad - (2 + 2^r)(1+i+j+k)] - i - j(2^{r+1} + 2) - k(2^{r+2} + 3 \cdot 4^r + 2) \\ &= \frac{JSQ_{n+1}^r + (2^r + 4^r)JSQ_n^r - (1+i+j+k)(2+2^r)}{4^r + 2^{r+1} - 1} \\ &\quad - i - j(2 + 2^{r+1}) - k(2^{r+2} + 3 \cdot 4^r + 2).\end{aligned}$$

□

The next theorem gives the convolution identity for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions.

Theorem 16. *Let $m \geq 2$, $n \geq 1$, $r \geq 0$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned}2JSQ_{m+n}^r &= 2^r JSQ_{m-1}^r JSQ_n^r + (4^r + 8^r)JSQ_{m-2}^r JSQ_{n-1}^r \\ &\quad + J(r,m+n) + J(r,m+n+2) - J(r,m+n+4) - J(r,m+n+6).\end{aligned}$$

Proof. By simple calculations we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&2^r JSQ^r_{m-1} JSQ^r_n\\
&\quad = 2^r(J(r,m-1)J(r,n) + iJ(r,m-1)J(r,n+1)\\
&\quad + jJ(r,m-1)J(r,n+2) + kJ(r,m-1)J(r,n+3)\\
&\quad + iJ(r,m)J(r,n) - J(r,m)J(r,n+1) + kJ(r,m)J(r,n+2)\\
&\quad - jJ(r,m)J(r,n+3) + jJ(r,m+1)J(r,n) - kJ(r,m+1)J(r,n+1)\\
&\quad + J(r,m+1)J(r,n+2) - iJ(r,m+1)J(r,n+3) + kJ(r,m+2)J(r,n)\\
&\quad + jJ(r,m+2)J(r,n+1) + iJ(r,m+2)J(r,n+2)\\
&\quad + J(r,m+2)J(r,n+3)).
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}
&(4^r + 8^r) JSQ^r_{m-2} JSQ^r_{n-1}\\
&\quad = (4^r + 8^r)(J(r,m-2)J(r,n-1) + iJ(r,m-2)J(r,n)\\
&\quad + jJ(r,m-2)J(r,n+1) + kJ(r,m-2)J(r,n+2)\\
&\quad + iJ(r,m-1)J(r,n-1)\\
&\quad - J(r,m-1)J(r,n) + kJ(r,m-1)J(r,n+1) - jJ(r,m-1)J(r,n+2)\\
&\quad + jJ(r,m)J(r,n-1) - kJ(r,m)J(r,n) + J(r,m)J(r,n+1)\\
&\quad - iJ(r,m)J(r,n+2) + kJ(r,m+1)J(r,n-1) + jJ(r,m+1)J(r,n)\\
&\quad + iJ(r,m+1)J(r,n+1) + J(r,m+1)J(r,n+2)).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
&2^r JSQ^r_{m-1} JSQ^r_n + (4^r + 8^r) JSQ^r_{m-2} JSQ^r_{n-1}\\
&\quad = 2^r J(r,m-1)J(r,n) + (4^r + 8^r)(J(r,m-2)J(r,n-1)\\
&\qquad + i(2^r J(r,m-1)J(r,n+1) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m-2)J(r,n))\\
&\qquad + j(2^r J(r,m-1)J(r,n+2) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m-2)J(r,n+1))\\
&\qquad + k(2^r J(r,m-1)J(r,n+3) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m-2)J(r,n+2))\\
&\qquad + i(2^r J(r,m)J(r,n) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m-1)J(r,n-1))\\
&\qquad + j(2^r J(r,m+1)J(r,n) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m)J(r,n-1))\\
&\qquad + k(2^r J(r,m)J(r,n+2) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m-1)J(r,n+1))\\
&\qquad - 2^r J(r,m)J(r,n+1) - (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m-1)J(r,n)\\
&\qquad + 2^r J(r,m+1)J(r,n+2) - (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m)J(r,n+1)\\
&\qquad + 2^r J(r,m+2)J(r,n+3) - (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m+1)J(r,n+2)\\
&\qquad + i[2^r J(r,m+2)J(r,n+2) + (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m+1)J(r,n+1)\\
&\qquad\quad - 2^r J(r,m+1)J(r,n+3) - (4^r + 8^r)J(r,m)J(r,n+2)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&+j[2^rJ(r,m+2)J(r,n+1)+(4^r+8^r)J(r,m+1)J(r,n)\\&\quad-2^rJ(r,m)J(r,n+3)-(4^r+8^r)J(r,m-1)J(r,n+2)]\\&+k[2^rJ(r,m+2)J(r,n)+(4^r+8^r)J(r,m+1)J(r,n-1)\\&\quad-2^rJ(r,m+1)J(r,n+1)-(4^r+8^r)J(r,m)J(r,n)].\end{aligned}$$

Using Theorem 4, we get

$$\begin{aligned}&2^rJSQ^r_{m-1}JSQ^r_n+(4^r+8^r)JSQ^r_{m-2}JSQ^r_{n-1}\\&\quad=J(r,m+n)+2(iJ(r,m+n+1)+jJ(r,m+n+2)\\&\qquad+kJ(r,m+n+3))-J(r,m+n+2)+J(r,m+n+4)\\&\qquad+J(r,m+n+6)\\&\quad=-J(r,m+n)-J(r,m+n+2)+J(r,m+n+4)+J(r,m+n+6)\\&\qquad+2(J(r,m+n)+iJ(r,m+n+1)+jJ(r,m+n+2)\\&\qquad+kJ(r,m+n+3))\\&\quad=2JSQ^r_{m+n}-(J(r,m+n)+J(r,m+n+2)\\&\qquad-J(r,m+n+4)-J(r,m+n+6)).\end{aligned}$$

Hence we get the result. □

Now we will give the generating function for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternion sequence. Similarly as the Jacobsthal sequence, r-Jacobsthal sequence, this sequence can be considered as the coefficients of the power series expansion of the corresponding generating function. We recall the result for the r-Jacobsthal sequence.

Theorem 17 ([2]). *The generating function of the sequence of r-Jacobsthal numbers has the following form:*

$$f(t)=\frac{1+(1+2^r)t}{1-2^rt-(2^r+4^r)t^2}.$$

Theorem 18. *The generating function for the split r-Jacobsthal quaternion sequence $\{JSQ^r_n\}$ has the following form:*

$$g(t)=\frac{JSQ^r_0+(JSQ^r_1-2^rJSQ^r_0)t}{1-2^rt-(2^r+4^r)t^2}.$$

Proof. Let

$$g(t)=JSQ^r_0+JSQ^r_1t+JSQ^r_2t^2+\cdots+JSQ^r_nt^n+\cdots$$

be the generating function of the split r-Jacobsthal quaternion sequence. Then

$$\begin{aligned}2^rtg(t)&=2^rJSQ^r_0t+2^rJSQ^r_1t^2+2^rJSQ^r_2t^3+\cdots\\&\quad+2^rJSQ^r_{n-1}t^n+\cdots,\end{aligned}$$

$$(2^r+4^r)t^2g(t) = (2^r+4^r)JSQ_0^r t^2 + (2^r+4^r)JSQ_1^r t^3 + (2^r+4^r)JSQ_2^r t^4 + \cdots + (2^r+4^r)JSQ_{n-2}^r t^n + \cdots .$$

By Proposition 6 we get

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) - 2^r tg(t) - (2^r+4^r)t^2g(t) &= JSQ_0^r + (JSQ_1^r - 2^r JSQ_0^r)t + (JSQ_2^r - 2^r JSQ_1^r \\ &\quad - (2^r+4^r)JSQ_0^r)t^2 + \cdots \\ &= JSQ_0^r + (JSQ_1^r - 2^r JSQ_0^r)t. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$g(t) = \frac{JSQ_0^r + (JSQ_1^r - 2^r JSQ_0^r)t}{1 - 2^r t - (2^r+4^r)t^2}.$$

Using equalities (11), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} JSQ_0^r &= 1 + i(2^{r+1}+1) + j(3\cdot 4^r + 2^{r+1}) \\ &\quad + k(5\cdot 8^r + 5\cdot 4^r + 2^r), \\ JSQ_1^r - 2^r JSQ_0^r &= 2^r + 1 + i(4^r + 2^r) + j(2\cdot 8^r + 3\cdot 4^r + 2^r) \\ &\quad + k(3\cdot 16^r + 5\cdot 8^r + 2\cdot 4^r). \end{aligned}$$ □

4. Conclusion. In this study, a one-parameter generalization of the split Jacobsthal quaternions was introduced. Some results including the Binet formula, generating function, a summation formula for these quaternions were given. Moreover, some identities, such as Catalan, Cassini, d'Ocagne and convolution identities, involving the split r-Jacobsthal quaternions were obtained. The presented results are generalization of the known results for the split Jacobsthal quaternions.

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